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# San Bernardino

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## NATIONAL

## • FOREST



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*Mount San Gorgonio, 11,485 feet elevation—highest mountain in southern California and outstanding feature of the San Gorgonio Wild Area*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE

California Region

Issued 1942





*Traffic returning from the San Bernardino National Forest over*

## *In Southern California—From*

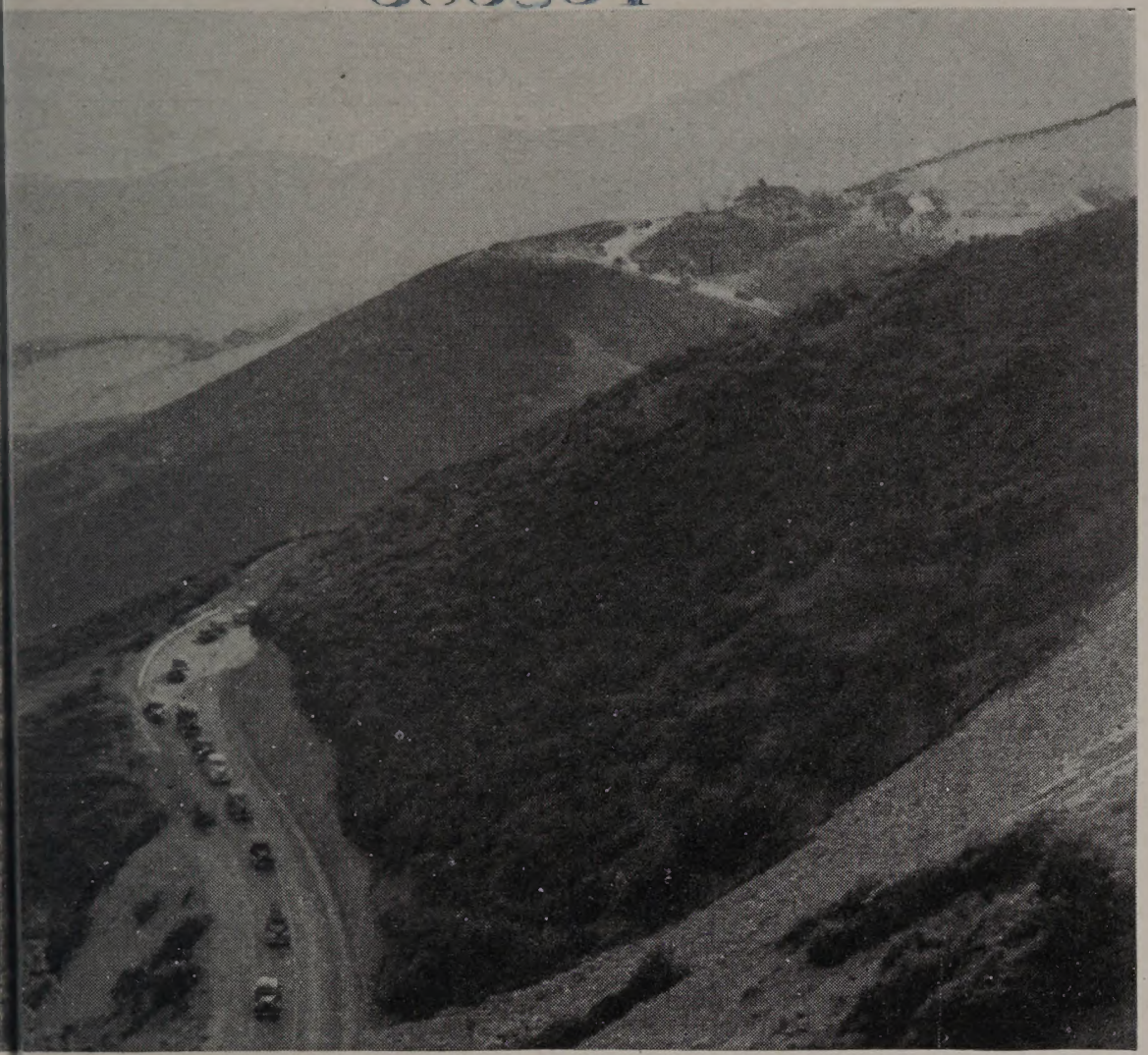
THE SAN BERNARDINO NATIONAL FOREST in southern California and its immediate environment occupy a territory of strange and interesting contrasts. During the winter months one may gather roses in a land of orange groves and in a scant half hour's drive over high-gear roads may reach glittering snow fields where King Winter reigns amid towering pines. Viewing the rapidly changing panorama of lonely granite peaks and populous cities, smiling fruit lands, and desert cactus is a never-ceasing wonder alike to the casual visitor and to the dweller familiar with this area of incredible variations.

The San Bernardino Forest covers a total area of 804,888 acres, of which 593,647 acres is Government land, in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. This forest, formerly the eastern division of the Angeles National Forest, was created a separate forest by Presidential proclamation on September 30, 1925. It consists of two units, the main San Bernardino Division and the San Jacinto Division, separated by San Geronimo Pass, the gateway to the Colorado Desert.

### PIONEERS IN THE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTRY

The name San Bernardino, given to the valley, city, county, mountains, and the national forest, originated with a party of missionaries, soldiers, and Indians from the San Gabriel Mission under the leadership of Padre Dumetz, the last surviving member of Junipero Serra's band which founded the first settlement at San Diego in 1769. Dumetz entered the valley, called Gauchama by the Indians, on May 20, 1810, on the feast day of St. Bernard of Sienna, and in honor of the saint he named the valley San Bernardino.





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*the Waterman Canyon Highway on a holiday in midsummer.*

## *Orange Groves to Snow Fields*

Later Dumetz located a supply station at an Indian rancheria and built a "capilla," or chapel, for the patron, San Bernardino. The chapel has long since crumbled to dust and not a trace of the original station remains. The site, however, is marked by a monument and mission bell, placed there in 1910 by citizens of San Bernardino.

American colonization of the San Bernardino country began with the coming of the Mormons. In March 1851, Capt. Jefferson Hunt, with the consent of Brigham Young, piloted a party of about 500 Mormon emigrants, with cattle and horses, from Salt Lake City to the San Bernardino Valley. As it was impossible for them to travel as one company across the desert, because of the scarcity of water and forage, the train was divided into three sections.

The first section, under Captain Hunt, entered San Bernardino Valley and camped in Sycamore Valley at the mouth of Cajon Pass, near the present boundary of the San Bernardino National Forest, on June 24, 1851. The large city blocks in San Bernardino, with broad streets running in cardinal directions, are a direct heritage from these early Mormons who laid out the city.

Following the Mormons came the pioneers of the fifties and sixties to complete the settlement of the valleys.

The Cajon Pass and Glen Ranch country is rich in lore of early-day horse stealing in California. Horse Thief Canyon is reminiscent of this activity, when horses, rustled as far north as the San Luis Obispo Mission, were driven through Cajon Pass to Utah or Mexico.

Cahuilla Mountain, which lies southwest of San Jacinto Peak in the San Jacinto Division of the forest, is known to many people as "Ramona" land. It was on this mountain, according to the story by Helen Hunt Jackson, that Allesandro and Ramona made their last home and Allesandro met his death.



## A FOREST EASY TO REACH

The San Bernardino National Forest is readily accessible from all points in southern California. The main approaches to the forest are through the towns of San Bernardino, Redlands, and Hemet. Good roads also lead into the mountains from Victorville, Hesperia, and Banning. San Bernardino is reached via the Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Pacific Electric trains, and Hemet by the Santa Fe. Airplane landing fields are located at Fontana, San Bernardino, at San Jacinto near Hemet, and at Big Bear Lake within the national forest. Good roads, many of them high-gear with paved or macadam surface, traverse the forest. These, together with numerous secondary roads and Government trails, bring all parts of the forest within easy reach of the traveler.

The "Rim-of-the-World Drive," a wide, paved, high-gear scenic highway leads the traveler into the heart of the forest.

Main automobile roads and approximate mileage between principal travel points:

<i>Starting point</i>	<i>Forest destination and route</i>	<i>Miles</i>
San Bernardino.....	Big Bear Lake via City Creek Road and Rim-of-the-World Drive.....	41
San Bernardino.....	Big Bear Lake via Waterman Canyon and Rim-of-the-World Drive.....	47
San Bernardino.....	Big Pines Recreation Camp.....	38
San Bernardino.....	Camp Cajon.....	20
San Bernardino.....	Crestline and west end resorts via Rim-of-the-World Drive and new State road.....	17
San Bernardino.....	Glenn Ranch.....	21
San Bernardino.....	Lake Arrowhead via Waterman Canyon and Rim-of-the-World Drive..	23
San Bernardino.....	Stockton Flats.....	26
Redlands .....	Barton Flats via Mill Creek Canyon..	23
Redlands .....	Big Bear Lake via Mill Creek Canyon and Clark's Grade.....	31
Redlands .....	Forest Home via Mill Creek Canyon..	20
Hemet .....	Idyllwild.....	25
Hemet .....	Keen Camp.....	20
Hesperia .....	Lake Arrowhead via Desert toll road.	21
Victorville.....	Big Bear Lake.....	47



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*Barton Flats Campground in the Santa Ana River section of the forest.*



Stage service available to points within and adjacent to the San Bernardino Forest:

*Big Pines Camp and Wrightwood*.—Daily except Sunday.

*Cajon Pass points*.—Daily, year-long.

*Lake Arrowhead, Big Bear Lake, and all points on Rim-of-the World Drive*.—Daily, year-long.

*Lytle Creek and Glen Ranch*.—Daily in summer; Tuesday and Saturday in winter.

*Crestline*.—Daily, year-long.

FROM REDLANDS—

*Forest Home*.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, year-long.

*Barton Flats*.—Daily in summer.

FROM HEMET—

*Idyllwild*.—Daily in summer; twice a week in winter.

## FOREST RESOURCES

The San Bernardino National Forest, although not usually thought of as a commercial timber forest, contains more than a billion board feet of merchantable timber, located for the most part at the higher elevations. Little lumbering, except for local use, is done in this region, since the forest stands are either too remote for profitable logging or are more valuable for watershed protection and recreation.

Grazing is of minor importance, being confined largely to the Mojave Desert drainage.

The San Bernardino Forest was established by the Federal Government primarily for the conservation of water resources. Fifty-seven municipalities and water districts, including several large cities, the most valuable orange groves in the State, and the prosperous agricultural population of the Santa Ana, San Bernardino, and Hemet Valleys, are dependent on the drainage basins of this forest, in which rise many streams supplying water for irrigation and domestic use. A number of streams and lakes in the high country also furnish water for hydroelectric power and irrigation. Arrowhead, Big Bear, Gregory, Jenks, and Hemet Lakes reservoirs add much to the enjoyment of tourists and campers.

Absolute protection from fire is necessary in order to preserve the valuable forest cover. The brush-covered slopes and timbered mountains absorb the winter rains and snows. This growth also helps to prevent erosion and regulate the flow of streams so as to make the water supply permanent.

The welfare of the population within and adjacent to this national forest is dependent upon the permanence of its water and recreational resources. Therefore, substantial cooperation in fire prevention, road and trail construction, and the development of camps and recreational projects is given the Forest Service by San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, as well as by various civic and other organizations.

## RECREATION

The San Bernardino National Forest, with its easily accessible scenic attractions, provides a popular mountain playground for the large population in the adjoining valleys. Here are the high mountain regions around San Gorgonio (Old Greyback), 11,485 feet in height; the "Rim-of-the-World Drive" in the San Bernardino Mountains; and the picturesque timbered country of the San Jacinto Mountains. Besides the San Bernardino and San Gorgonio Peaks, there are six other mountains with elevations over 10,000 feet.



Among these is the famous San Jacinto Peak which furnished part of the setting for "Ramona."

For the comfort of forest visitors, the Forest Service has established free forest camps, many of which have fireplaces, water systems, and sanitary conveniences. Numerous hotels, resorts, and summer camps cater to the needs of those travelers who do not care to rough it.

## FREE PUBLIC FOREST CAMPS

### LAKE ARROWHEAD CAMPS.

*Bluejay*.—Located 1.5 miles east of Arrowhead Village, 1/4 mile from Lake Arrowhead. 66 stoves, 120 tables. Spring and piped water. No space for house trailers. Maximum period of use 10 days. Elevation 5,200 feet.

### *Public Use of National Forests is Invited*

Visitors to the San Bernardino National Forest are required to observe the following rules:

1. A campfire permit must be secured before building any fire, including fires in stoves burning wood, kerosene, or gasoline, on national-forest land. Permit is also required for a stove in a house trailer. The nearest forest officer will issue a permit without charge.
2. Campfires are permitted only in stoves provided at designated public camps on national forests. open fires are not permitted.
3. Every camping party in the national forests must be equipped with a shovel and an axe per vehicle or pack train. Shovel, with blade at least 8 inches wide, and an over-all length of 36 inches; ax, not less than 26 inches long over all, with head weighing 2 pounds or more. Both of these tools must be in serviceable condition. All camping parties will be expected to obtain these tools before entering the national forests.
4. During the fire season smoking is prohibited in the national forests, except in camps, at places of habitation, and in special posted areas. Smokers must be careful to extinguish their lighted matches, cigars and cigarettes, and pipe heels. Watch for "No Smoking" and "Smoke Here" signs.
5. Parts or all of the national forests may be closed to public use and travel. Watch for "Closed Area" signs.
6. Never leave a fire without totally extinguishing it.
7. Keep your camp clean. Where garbage pits and incinerators are not provided, burn or bury all garbage and refuse.
8. Do not pollute the springs, streams, or lakes by insanitary acts.
9. Observe the State fish and game laws.
10. Drive carefully on mountain roads.

*Your Cooperation and Compliance With These  
Regulations Is Requested*



*Crest Road.*—Two miles south of Arrowhead Village along Rim-of-the-World Drive. 74 stoves, 83 tables, well water. No space for house trailers. Maximum period of use, 10 days. Elevation, 5,600 feet.

*North Shore.*—Four miles north of Arrowhead Village via North Shore Road. 28 stoves, 40 tables, spring and piped water. No space for house trailers. Maximum period of use, 10 days. Elevation, 5,250 feet.

*Toll Road.*—Eight miles north of Arrowhead Village via North Shore Road. 10 stoves, 13 tables, spring and piped water. Ample space for house trailers. Maximum period of use, 10 days. Elevation, 4,750 feet.

#### ARROWHEAD DISTRICT.

*Baylis Park.*—Picnic only. On Rim-of-the-World Drive, 1 mile east of Squirrel Inn. 4 stoves, 38 tables, and running water. No space for trailers. Elevation, 5,600 feet.

*Big Green Valley.*—Located 4.5 miles north of the Rim-of-the-World Drive, midway between Lake Arrowhead and Big Bear Lake. 34 stoves, 35 tables. Spring and piped water. No space for trailers. Supplies at Green Valley Lake, 1 mile. Maximum period of use, 10 days. Elevation, 7,000 feet.

*Strawberry Flats.*—One-tenth of a mile from Twin Peaks. Reached via Waterman Canyon, turning northeast just beyond Arrowhead Highlands. 32 stoves, 35 tables, spring and piped water. Ample space for trailers. Good roads. Supplies obtainable. Maximum period of use, 10 days. Elevation, 5,650 feet.

*Los Flores.*—Nine miles north of Crestline along west fork of Mojave River Road, which is steep and narrow. 10 stoves and tables. Limited space for trailers. Supplies obtainable at Crestline and Cedar Springs. Maximum period of use, 10 days. Elevation, 3,000 feet.

*Miller Canyon.*—This camp is located 6 miles north of Crestline along the west fork of the Mojave River. Reached via Mojave River Road which is steep and narrow. 6 stoves, 8 tables. Spring and piped water. Maximum period of use, 10 days. Elevation, 3,400 feet.

*Mojave River.*—Eleven miles southeast of Hesperia near junction of Mojave River and Deep Creek. Reached via toll road from Arrowhead. 1 stove, 2 tables. Creek water. Space for house trailers. Supplies at Hesperia. Maximum period of use, 10 days. Elevation, 3,000 feet.

*West Fork Mojave River.*—Located 10 miles north of Crestline on the Mojave River Road. 11 stoves, 10 tables. Spring and piped water. No space for house trailers. Fair road, steep and narrow. Maximum period of use, 10 days. Elevation, 3,500 feet.

#### BIG BEAR LAKE DISTRICT.

*Big Pine Flat.*—Six miles north of Fawnskin on Holcomb Valley Road. Reached via Big Bear Lake. 25 stoves, 21 tables. Spring and piped water. Ample space for house trailers. Supplies at Fawnskin. Fair road, steep, narrow, and winding. Maximum period of use, 14 days. Elevation, 7,000 feet.

*Coldbrook Camp.*—Located 2 miles west of Big Bear Lake Post Office on the Mill Creek Road. 57 stoves, 46 tables, spring and piped water. Excellent roads. Maximum period of use, 14 days. Elevation, 7,000 feet.

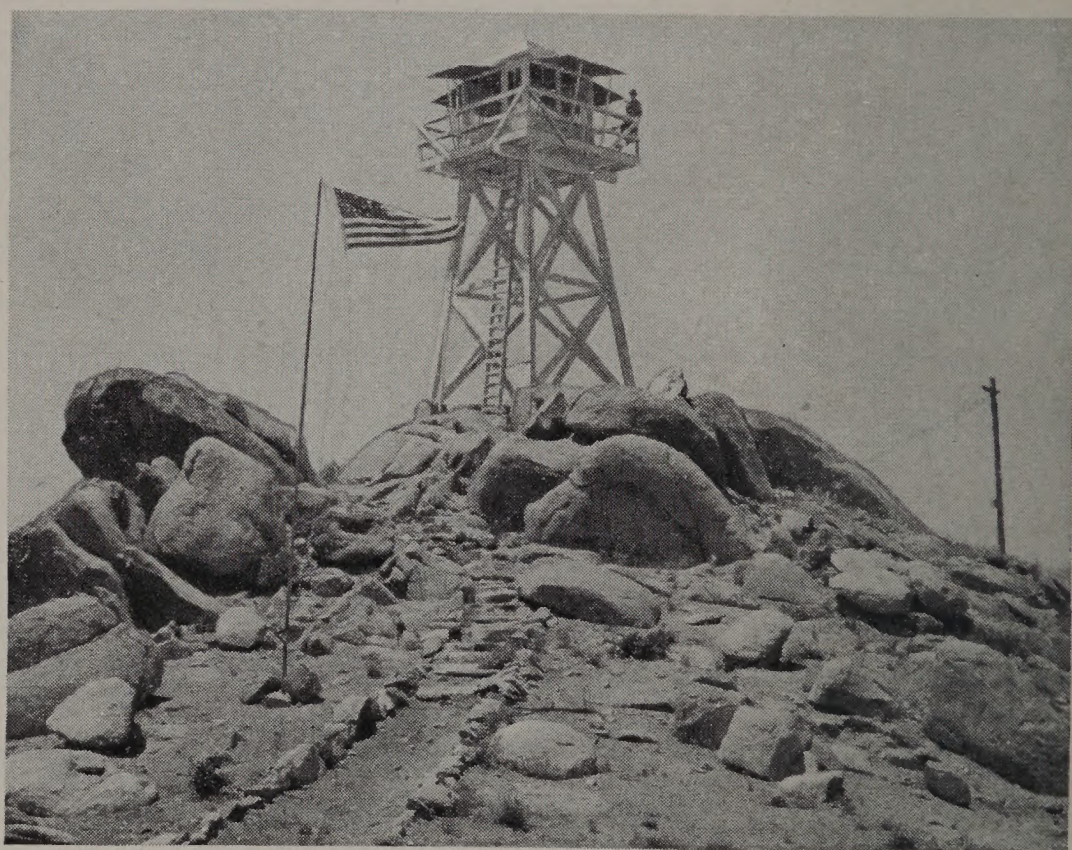
*Grout Bay.*—Located one-half mile south of Fawnskin on Lake Shore Drive, near Big Bear Lake. 35 stoves, 52 tables. Spring and





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*Wind-blown Jeffrey pine on rocky ridge.*



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*Ranger Peak Lookout, San Bernardino National Forest.*

piped water. Space for house trailers. Supplies at Fawnskin. Maximum period of use, 14 days. Elevation, 6,800 feet.

*Hanna Flats.*—Located 2.5 miles northwest of Fawnskin on the Holcomb Valley Road. 21 stoves, 19 tables. Spring and piped water. Fair road. Supplies at Fawnskin. Maximum period of use, 14 days. Elevation, 7,000 feet.

*Holcomb Valley.*—Located 4½ miles north of Big Bear Lake in Holcomb Valley. Reached via Fawnskin, Hanna Flats, and east at Holcomb. 16 stoves, 16 tables. Well water. Space for trailers over fair road, which is steep, narrow, and winding. Maximum period of use, 14 days. Elevation, 7,400 feet.

*Pine Knot.*—Located 2 miles southeast of Big Bear Lake Post Office. 58 stoves, 44 tables. Spring and piped water. Space for house trailers over a good road. Supplies obtainable at Big Bear Lake. Maximum period of use, 14 days. Elevation, 7,000 feet.





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*Lytle Creek Ranger Station.*



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*Gently sloping timbered basin at head of Logan Creek.*

#### CAJON PASS ROAD.

*Cajon.*—Located 8 miles northwest of Devere, which is northwest of San Bernardino via Cajon Canyon. 24 stoves, 22 tables. Spring and piped water. Limited space for house trailers. Maximum period of use, 14 days. Elevation, 2,750 feet.

#### MILL CREEK CANYON.

*Big Pine.*—Located 1 mile east of Forest Home, the road following Mill Creek. Reached from Mentone via Mill Creek Road, turning east on spur road at Igo's, Mill Creek Center. 24 stoves, 27 tables. Spring and piped water. No space for house trailers. Good roads. Supplies at Forest Home. Elevation, 5,200 feet.

*Falls.*—Located on Mill Creek 2.5 miles east of Forest Home. Reached via Mill Creek Road east of Mentone. 34 stoves, 42 tables. Spring and piped water. No space for trailers. Supplies at Forest Home. Elevation, 6,000 feet.



*Mill Creek*.—Located on Mill Creek, one-half mile below Igo's. Reached from Mentone and Redlands by Mill Creek Road. 13 stoves, 15 tables. Spring and piped water. No space for trailers. Supplies at Mentone or stores in Canyon. Elevation, 3,100 feet.

#### SANTA ANA RIVER—BARTON FLATS DISTRICT.

*Barton Flats*.—Located 8 miles east of Camp Angelus. 98 stoves, 80 tables. Piped water. Sanitation facilities. Ample space for house trailers. Good road. Maximum period of use, 14 days. Elevation, 6,350 feet.

*Jenks Lake*.—Picnic only. Elevation, 6,500 feet.

*South Fork*.—Located 11 miles east of Camp Angelus. Good road. 17 stoves, 24 tables. Creek water. Limited space for trailers. Maximum period of use, 14 days. Elevation, 6,300 feet.

#### LYTLE CREEK CANYON.

*Applewhite*.—Picnic only. Located in Lytle Creek Canyon. Just above Glenn Ranch. 18 stoves, 22 tables. Elevation, 3,250 feet.

*Stockton Flat*.—Located 7 miles northwest of Glenn Ranch via Lytle Canyon Drive. 43 stoves, 22 tables. Creek water. Ample space for house trailers. Poor road. Elevation, 5,500 feet.

#### SAN JACINTO MOUNTAINS.

*Black Mountain*.—Located 16 miles north of Idyllwild off the Banning road. 19 stoves, 19 tables. Spring and piped water. No space for house trailers. Fair mountain road from Idyllwild. Elevation, 7,600 feet.

*Dark Canyon*.—Located 9 miles north of Idyllwild off the Banning road. 24 stoves, 25 tables. Spring and piped water. Road inadvisable for trailers. Fair mountain road. Supplies at Idyllwild. Maximum period of use, 14 days. Elevation, 6,000 feet.

*Fern Basin*.—Located 7.5 miles north of Idyllwild off the Banning road. 24 stoves, 24 tables. Spring and piped water. No trailer space. Elevation, 6,100 feet.

*Hall Canyon*.—Located 12 miles north of Idyllwild on the Banning road. 17 stoves, 17 tables. Creek water. No space for trailers. Fair mountain road from Idyllwild. Elevation, 5,300 feet.

*Marion Mountain*.—Located 8 miles north of Idyllwild off the Banning road. 28 stoves, 28 tables. Spring and piped water. Fair mountain road. No trailer space. Elevation, 6,300 feet.

*Pine Flat*.—Located 6.5 miles north of Idyllwild off the Banning road. 11 stoves, 16 tables. Spring and piped water. Limited space for trailers. Fair mountain road. Elevation, 5,900 feet.

*Pinyon Flat*.—Located 25 miles southwest of Indio on the Pines-to-Palms Highway (State Route 74) or 15 miles east of Hemet Reservoir via the Pines-to-Palms Highway. 30 stoves, 32 tables. Spring and piped water. Ample space for house trailers. Supplies at stores on State highway near camp. Elevation, 4,000 feet.

#### RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

*Fuller Creek*.—Located 9 miles north of Idyllwild on Banning road. Stoves, tables. Stream and spring water, not piped. Limited space for house trailers. Fair mountain road from Idyllwild. Elevation, 5,500 feet.

*Idyllwild*.—Located one-half mile west of Idyllwild Ranger Station on village road. Stoves and tables. Showers. Piped water from Idyllwild system. Space for trailers. Caretaker. Elevation, 5,300 feet.

*Hurkey Creek*.—Located 8 miles southeast of Idyllwild on Pines-to-Palms Highway. Near Lake Hemet. 40 acres of camping space,



best site for house trailers. Tables and benches, stoves. Showers. Piped spring water. Caretaker. Supplies at Hurkey Creek store. Maximum period of use, 14 days. Elevation, 4,500 feet.

The location of all improved forest camps is shown on the map.

## MUNICIPAL AND ORGANIZATION CAMPS

Ten recreation camps in the San Bernardino National Forest are maintained by cities and municipalities for the benefit of their citizens. Thirty camps are operated under permit from the Forest Service by the Y. M. C. A., Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and similar organizations. These municipal and organization camps are not open to the general public.

## SUMMER-HOME SITES

For those who desire to return each year for a vacation in the same locality, the Forest Service has surveyed and subdivided over 50 tracts where lots may be rented at an annual cost of from \$15 to \$25. More than 1,800 summer homes have already been built in the San Bernardino National Forest on such sites.

Information with regard to available summer-home sites and other special-use sites can be obtained from the nearest district ranger or the forest supervisor in San Bernardino.

## SCENIC DRIVES

*Rim-of-the-World Drive.*—A high-gear, surfaced highway through the heart of the San Bernardino National Forest affords an interesting and worth-while scenic trip. Three main roads lead to this 101-mile mountain drive, namely, Waterman Canyon, City Creek Road, and Mill Creek Canyon. The most traveled route is from San Bernardino via Waterman Canyon, which brings one to the western crest of the San Bernardino Mountains and then proceeds along the rim, high above the valleys, with beautiful Lake Arrowhead to the north and in the distance the Mojave Desert. The village of Lake Arrowhead is a modern community with shops, hotels, and every convenience for all forms of outdoors sports at all seasons. From Lake Arrowhead, one travels along this pine-bordered drive through Running Springs Park and Snow Valley, a beautiful timbered area, to the dam at the west end of Big Bear Lake, from which all resorts and forest camps around Big Bear Lake are accessible. From many points along this famous highway the motorist gets panoramic views of checkerboard orange groves, thriving cities, misty rolling hills, and in the distance the blue waters of the Pacific.

From Big Bear Lake the return trip may be made by way of Mill Creek Canyon, Mentone, and Redlands, or over the City Creek Road. The first route is exceedingly beautiful and takes one through fine forests of pine and fir, down the winding curves of the Mill Creek grade and out into the orange groves of the Santa Ana Valley. From this road trips can be made to Upper Santa Ana River Canyon and Upper Mill Creek. The City Creek route is also scenically attractive, but necessitates some back-tracking from Big Bear Lake.

*Cajon Pass.*—The Cajon Pass Highway (U S 66), leading across the forest from San Bernardino to Victorville, enables one to reach both Lake Arrowhead and Big Bear Valley from the north. Camp Cajon on this highway is an attractive forest camp and picnic ground.

*Lytle Creek.*—From San Bernardino and points to the west the popular recreation grounds on Lytle Creek are accessible by good





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*Arrowhead Lake, a highly developed summer recreation area.*



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*Mount San Jacinto, 10,805 feet elevation, seen from the San Geronio Pass leading to Palm Springs and the Colorado Desert.*

roads. A large colony of summer homes, several forest camps, and a resort are located here.

*Mill Creek.*—This is a beautiful drive which takes one up Mill Creek Canyon to the upper reaches of the Santa Ana River, where precipitous mountain gorges form the boundary of a section inaccessible to auto travel. The Mill Creek section was the setting for Harold Bell Wright's "Eyes of the World," and the old cabin in which the author produced the famous novel still stands alongside the highway.

*Banning-Idyllwild Road.*—The drive from Banning to Keen Camp via Vista Grande and Idyllwild takes one from the hot valleys into a picturesque land of forests and mountain peaks. Public forest camps have been provided at Fuller Creek, Dark Canyon, and Pine Flats. These are equipped with tables, benches, and sanitary conveniences. Resorts are located at Keen Camp and Idyllwild.

*Pines-to-Palms Highway.*—A high-gear road from Hemet to Indio traverses the San Jacinto district with a 4-mile branch to Idyllwild and a 1-mile branch to Keen Camp. For those interested in desert scenery a trip to Palm Springs and Palm Springs Canyon on the east side of San Jacinto Mountain is recommended. This is a particularly beautiful trip in the spring when the desert flowers are in bloom.

## HORSEBACK AND HIKING TRIPS

*San Geronio and San Bernardino Peaks.*—This rugged and picturesque region is accessible over Forest Service trails from a num-



ber of resorts and other points where saddle horses, pack stock, and guides are available.

From Seven Oaks or Barton Flats a good trail leads to South Fork Meadows, at which point the trail divides, one branch leading to Dry Lake and the other to Dollar Lake. Camping is permitted at these lakes, and horse feed is available.

From South Fork Meadows proceed to the divide between Mill Creek and Santa Ana Canyon. Here the trail branches to the east and west—the east trail leading to San Gorgonio (11,485 feet), and the west trail to San Bernardino Peak (10,666 feet).

The return trip from San Gorgonio Peak to Seven Oaks is made by back-tracking over the same route, but visitors to San Bernardino Peak can return by trail via Camp Angelus and the Barton Flats Road.

From Mill Creek Canyon above Forest Home the trip to the peaks can be made via Dobbs Cabin and Plummer Meadows, thence to the divide between Mill Creek and Santa Ana Canyon, where the trail branches to San Gorgonio and San Bernardino Peaks. From San Bernardino Peak the trip can be continued down to Camp Angelus, thence via Mountain Home Canyon trail to Mill Creek and Forest Home. A longer trip can be made by going north from the divide to Dollar Lake and South Fork Meadows, with a side trip to Dry Lake, and a return trip down the Barton Flats road to Camp Angelus, thence down Mountain Home Canyon and up Mill Creek to Forest Home.

*San Jacinto and Tahquitz Peaks.*—About 5 miles by good trail from Idyllwild or Keen Camp is the Forest Service fire lookout on Tahquitz Peak (8,826 feet). Visitors are welcome to this lookout, which affords a fine view of the surrounding country, and the observer there will be glad to explain how fires are detected and fought. Farther on the same trail is San Jacinto Peak (10,805 feet) with timbered slopes and snowbanks that last well into June or July. Saddle, pack stock, and guides can be obtained in the vicinity of Idyllwild and Keen Camp for trips into this region.

## WILD AREAS

To preserve in their wilderness state typical mountain and forest areas in California, the Forest Service has set aside tracts of national forest land for the use and enjoyment of all the people. Such areas will be preserved in a wild state and no roads or recreational structures erected therein. Three such areas have been established in the San Bernardino National Forest and are shown on the map.

San Jacinto Wild Area, embracing 33,291 acres (approximately 16,000 acres of Government land and 17,000 acres of alienated lands) in Riverside County, includes all the high, rugged portions of the San Jacinto Mountains as far south as Antsell Rock. This area includes San Jacinto Peak, surrounded by a wild, heavily timbered region with numerous small meadows and mountain streams which has supplied the setting for many noted motion pictures and is much frequented by tourists. Near the top of the eastern slope of San Jacinto Peak lies Hidden Lake, tucked away amid giant pines in a pocket formed by rocky ridges. At the edge of the lake the mountain ends in a precipice which drops to the desert below. Tahquitz Peak is a forest-fire lookout point. This peak was called Devil's Mountain by the Indians, who believed it possessed of an evil spirit that made a rumbling noise and shook the earth when angry. The San Jacinto State Park occupies about 12,000 acres of the central part of this area.





F-357500

*Big Falls on Bear Creek below Big Bear Lake.*

San Gorgonio Wild Area embraces some 35,000 acres (29,000 acres of Government land and 6,000 acres of alienated land) in San Bernardino County and occupies the summit region of the San Gorgonio range. Elevations vary from 7,000 feet to 11,485 feet at the summit of San Gorgonio, which is the highest peak in southern California. The general topography of this region is rough and broken, and in some places precipitous. Snow remains on the higher points most of the year.

Cucamonga Wild Area contains approximately 5,000 acres of Government land in San Bernardino County. This is a rugged area forming a rough triangle between Telegraph Peak on the north, Ontario Peak on the south, and Cucamonga Peak to the southeast, and embracing the headwaters of the Middle Fork of Lytle Creek.

## STATE GAME REFUGES

There are 3 State game refuges in the San Bernardino National Forest, all shown on the map. Game Refuge 4A covers practically all of the San Bernardino Mountains. Game Refuge 4D includes within its boundaries a small portion of the southeast corner of the San Jacinto district, where mountain sheep are found. Game Refuge 4G covers the Tahquitz Peak and San Jacinto Peak country in the San Jacinto Mountains. Hunting or the carrying of firearms in these refuges is prohibited.

## DOGS AND GUNS

Guns are allowed but no shooting is permitted in the vicinity of camps or places of habitation.

Owners must see that their dogs do not interfere with other users of national-forest campgrounds. During the hunting season the State allows one dog per hunter to take deer.

## WINTER SPORTS

Some parts of the San Bernardino National Forest are used as much in winter for snow sports as they are during the summer season.





F-364227

*Ski jumping, Snow Valley, San Bernardino National Forest.*

Descriptions of the most important winter sports areas on this forest follow:

*Big Bear Lake.*—Elevation, 7,000 feet.

Location: 47 miles from San Bernardino via State Route 18 and 51 miles from Victorville via Lucerne Valley, State Route 18. Bus service daily from San Bernardino by Mountain Auto Line. Parking: 2,000 cars on State highway and vicinity. Land ownership: Government and private. Ski jump: Classes A and B. Improved ski runs and practice slopes. Ski lifts: 1,070 feet long and 3,200-foot chair lift. Toboggan slide: 200-foot constructed slide with 700-foot run. Public ski grounds: 11 acres public ski grounds supervised by Big Bear Park Board. Ski trails: 2 miles long, elevation 7,000 feet, undulating, posted; 3 miles long, elevation 6,800 feet to 7,300 feet, posted; 7 miles long, elevation 6,800 feet to 7,600 feet, posted. Shelters: numerous stores, hotels, auto camps, resorts, and eating places on area. Equipment: all types available for rent. Instructions available. First aid on area. Ranger Station: Big Bear Forest Service Ranger Station, 7 miles on north shore of lake.

*Snow Valley.*—Elevation, 6,800 feet.

Location: 35 miles from San Bernardino on State Route 18. Bus service daily from San Bernardino by Mountain Auto Line. Parking: 1,600 cars on widened State highway. Land ownership: Government. Ski jumps: Classes A, B, C, and D. Improved ski run adjacent to ski lift. Ski lift one-fourth mile long. Toboggan slides: 4 parallel constructed slides. Ski trails: Snow Valley, elevation 6,800 feet, to Slide Peak, elevation 7,800 feet, 3½ miles, posted. Snow Valley, elevation 6,800 feet, to Keller Peak, elevation 7,800 feet, 6 miles, posted. Shelters on area, free. Equipment: all types available for rent. Meals on area. Lodging: resorts at Big Bear and Lake Arrowhead, 15–20 miles distant. First aid on area. Ranger Station: Arrowhead Forest Service Ranger Station, 15 miles west on Route 18.



*Idyllwild*.—Elevation, 5,400 feet.

Location: 23 miles east of Hemet and 54 miles west of Palm Springs on paved county highway, 4½ miles from State Route 74. Parking: 1,000 cars throughout area. Land ownership: private. Ski jumps: none. Improved ski runs: 2,700 feet long on Marion View Drive via Bicknell Lane to Circle Drive, and one for amateurs, 700 feet long, back of schoolhouse, lighted for night use. Ski lift: none. Toboggan slide: 1,200 feet long, lighted for night use, at Schoolhouse Hill; free. Ski trails: none. Shelters: "Igloo" near schoolhouse and nearby resorts. Equipment: all types available for rent. Instructions available at Idyllwild Inn. Meals on area. Lodging: rooms and cabin on and near area. First aid on area. Ranger Station: Idyllwild Forest Service Ranger Station on area. *San Gorgonio*.—Elevation, 8,000 feet to 11,100 feet.

Location: 31 miles from Redlands and 41 miles from San Bernardino via Mill Creek and Barton Flats. Parking along highway; limited. Land ownership: Government. This unimproved land within the San Gorgonio Wild Area includes the north slope of San Gorgonio Peak and South Fork Meadows. It is recommended only for hardy expert skiers. No resorts, shelters, eating places, or overnight accommodations are near the area.

Several additional winter sport areas of limited development are offered in the San Bernardino National Forest. As in other southern California areas, advantages of each locality for snow sports are wholly dependent upon the amount of winter snowfall. The most important of these additional winter playgrounds are:

Lake Arrowhead.....	Elevation, 5,100 feet....	State Route 18.
Cajon.....	Elevation, 4,200 feet....	State Route 66.
Crestline.....	Elevation, 4,800 feet....	State Route 18.
Green Valley.....	Elevation, 6,800 feet....	State Route 18.
Keen Camp.....	Elevation, 4,700 feet....	State Route 74.
Pine Cove.....	Elevation, 6,200 feet....	3 miles north- west of Idyll- wild by coun- ty paved road.

Roads are kept open to these points, and there are unlimited opportunities here for skiing and tobogganing during periods of sufficient snow. Meals and overnight accommodations can be found in the vicinity at stores and resorts.

## FIRE PREVENTION

The fire hazard in the San Bernardino National Forest is extremely high, particularly in the bush-covered foothill region; and the watershed value of the forest can hardly be overestimated. Long, dry summers and steep, rough mountain slopes covered with very inflammable chaparral combined make forest protection difficult. Fires are easily started and are very hard to control, and any loss of forest cover means a corresponding decrease in the water supply available for irrigation, hydroelectric power plants, and municipalities.

### Closed Areas

Certain areas within the forest are closed to recreation travel and use at the option of the regional forester as a precaution against forest fire danger.\* This authority is invoked only when conditions of humidity, temperature, and wind make the forest cover and vegetation so inflammable as to create a dangerous fire hazard.

These areas are plainly marked on the map. Inquiries should be made at the supervisor's office or the nearest Forest Service Station with regard to the status of these closed areas.





F-357494

*Jenks Lake near the Barton Flats Campground just north of the San Geronio Wild Area.*



F-341728

*Holding the fire line. Dwellers in the San Bernardino Valley believe in complete protection from forest fires.*

## ADMINISTRATION

The national forests are administered by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The headquarters of the California Region is located in San Francisco.

The San Bernardino National Forest is administered by a forest supervisor, whose office is located in the Federal Building, San Bernardino, Calif. The forest is divided into five ranger districts, with a district ranger in charge of each one, as follows:

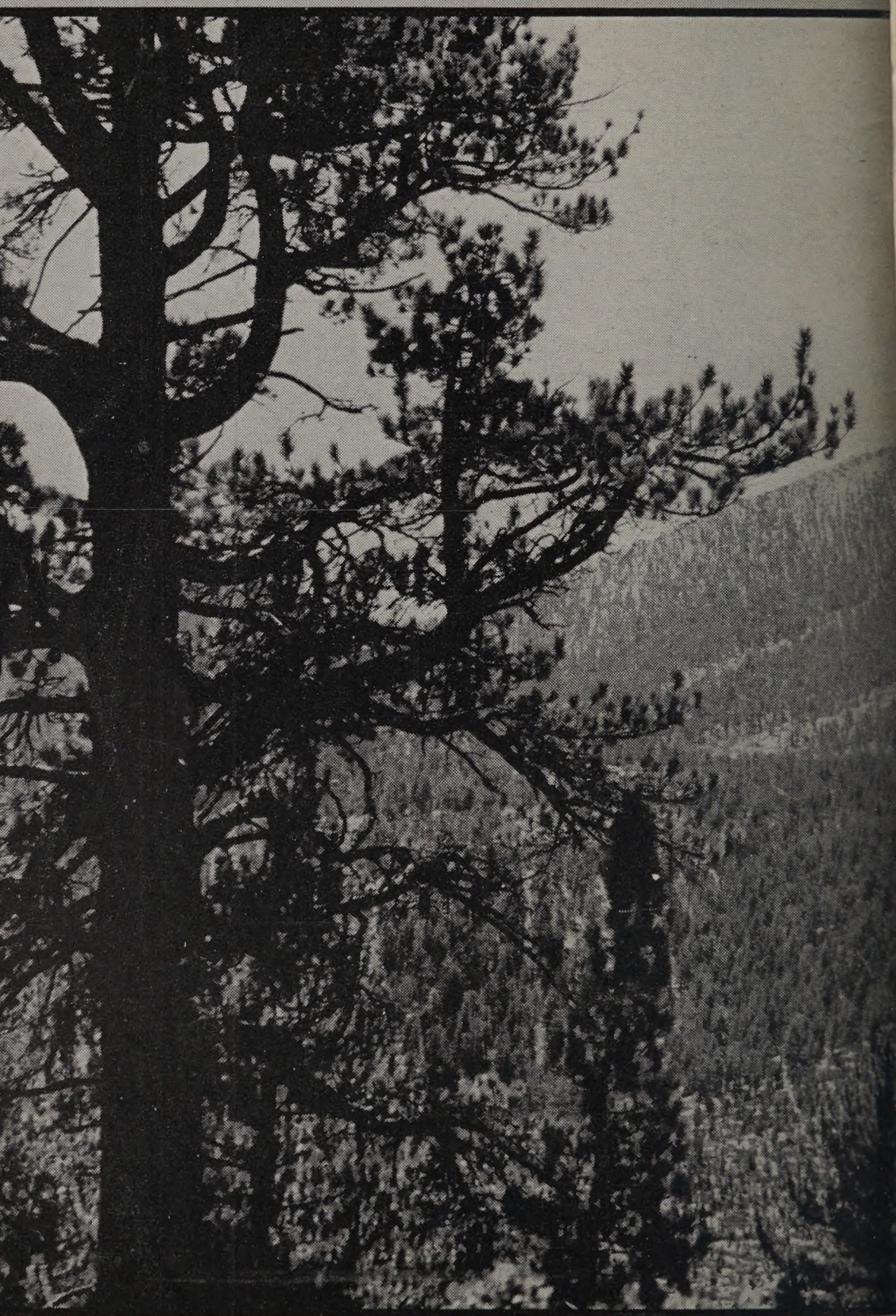
<i>District</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>	<i>Post Office</i>
Cajon.....	Lytle Creek Ranger Station...	San Bernardino.
Arrowhead .....	Arrowhead Ranger Station....	Sky Forest.
Big Bear .....	Big Bear Ranger Station.....	Fawnskin.
Mill Creek .....	Mill Creek Ranger Station....	Mentone.
San Jacinto .....	Idyllwild Ranger Station....	Idyllwild.

In addition, a large force of temporary guards or forest firemen is employed during the summer months to aid in fire prevention and control.

To aid in the detection of fires, the Forest Service maintains the following lookouts within the forest: Keller Peak, Tauquitz Peak, Strawberry Peak, Cajon Summit, Butler Peak, Barton Peak, Morton Peak, Ranger Peak, Thomas Mountain, and Red Mountain. Visitors are welcome at these lookout stations. San Sevaine Lookout is located within an area permanently closed to public use because of the extremely high fire hazard.

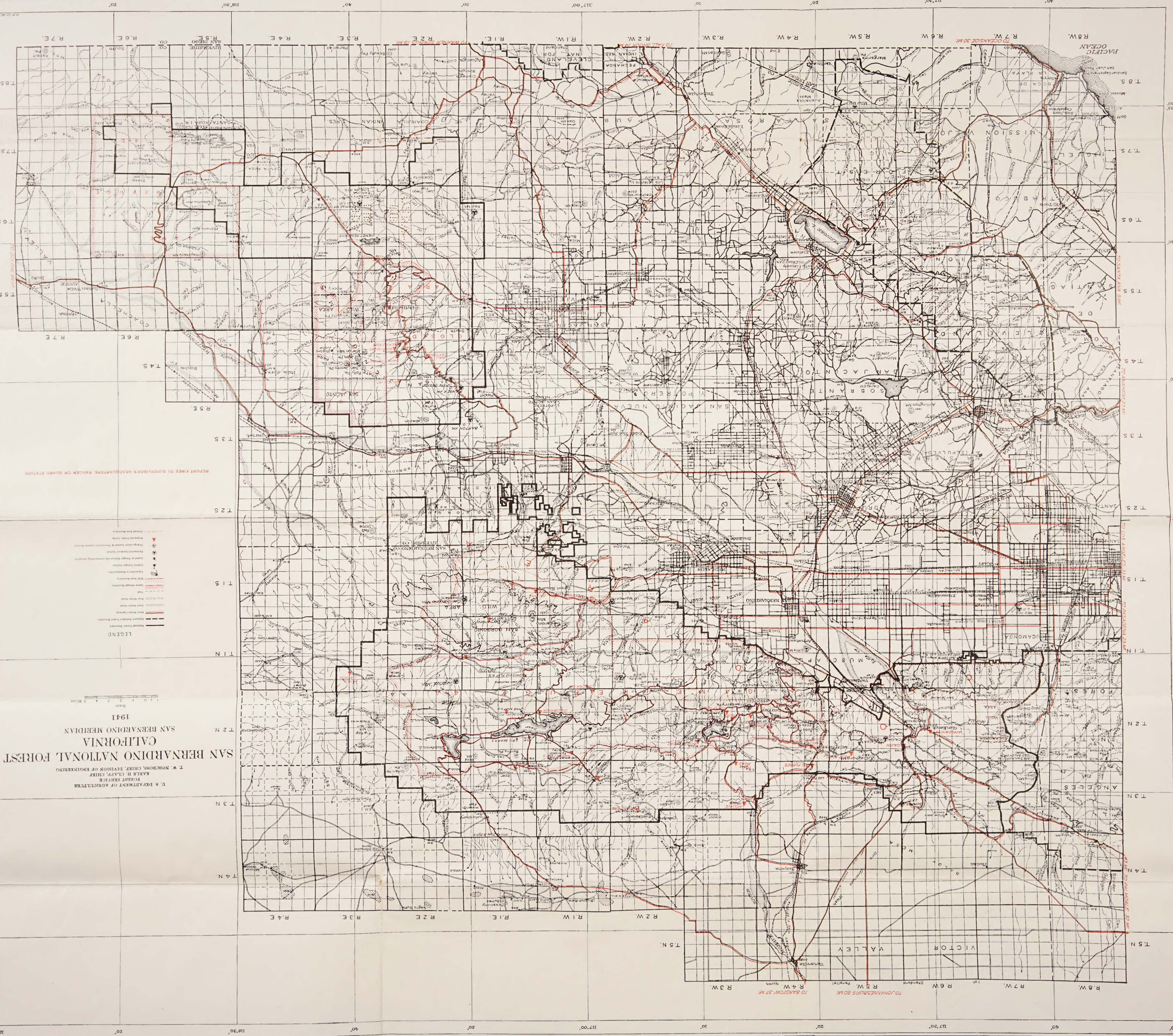


*Should you discover a forest fire, put it out if you can. If you cannot put it out, report it to the forest supervisor, the ranger, the sheriff, or the nearest telephone operator. Location of supervisor's and rangers' headquarters is indicated on the map*



*This is your forest. Help protect it by being careful. Burned forests pay no wages, build no homes*





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
E. A. H. CLAY, CHIEF  
T. W. MORGAN, CHIEF, DIVISION OF ENGINEERING  
**SAN BERNARDINO NATIONAL FOREST**  
**CALIFORNIA**  
SAN BERNARDINO MERIDIAN  
1941

LEGEND

- Section Boundary
- Range Boundary
- County Boundary
- Water Boundary
- Water
- Swamp
- Marsh
- Grass
- Timber
- Shrub
- Rock
- Gravel
- Sand
- Clay
- Loam
- Peat
- Ice
- Snow
- Cloud
- Smoke
- Fire
- Explosion
- Lightning
- Thunder
- Wind
- Rain
- Sun
- Moon
- Stars
- Comets
- Planets
- Other

Scale 1:100,000

REPORT FIRES TO SUPERVISOR'S HEADQUARTERS, RANGER OR GUARD STATION



